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House.

It is only when Mills would benefit other

people's families that Mr. Holman objects.

As a watch dog of the treasury Mr. Hol-

man is not nearly as fierce towards re-

latives as he is towards strangers.

It is reasonably safe to predict that Mr.

Bynum will not make any promises during

this campaign as to the price of wheat

next year.

Representative Holman's attempt to rail-

road through the House a claim in favor

of his daughter-in-law shows he believes

in the adage that charity should begin at

home.

Post-mortem editions of the Congress-

ional Record are still being issued. It is

hardly necessary to say that the contents

relate mostly to dead issues—free trade

and the like.

The new battle ship Maine will be tested

for power some day this week. If it fol-

lows the example set on Monday by the

State it was named after it will show

itself a very powerful and admirable ship.

The Democrats of Maine seem to have

taken Mr. Cleveland at his word. In his

Wilson letter he characterized the Senate

tariff bill as "a measure of party pride

and party dishonor." The Democrats of

Maine respond in effect, "Right you are,

Mr. Cleveland."

The veterans at Pittsburg were so angry

at the refusal of the railroads to grant

satisfactory rates that it was even pro-

posed to hold no more annual encamp-

ments unless the roads would grant a uni-

form rate of one cent a mile. If the en-

campments should be abandoned, which

may happen before long, only the delegates

would meet to transact the business of

the Grand Army.

The State convention of the New York

Populists, held at Saratoga on Tuesday,

was attended by about 125 self-appointed

delegates from about half the counties in

the State. No men of prominence were

present, those in attendance being mostly

political nondescripts and odds and ends

who had been identified with the Greenback

and other third party movements. There

is nothing in the Populist movement to at-

tract live men.

Lord Brassey, the eminent Englishman

who, through close study and investiga-

tion, has become recognized as an au-

thority on the labor question, has reached

the conclusion that "high wages and short

hours are a genuine economy in the long

run." It is also genuine United States

Republican doctrine, and if Lord Brassey

should ever become an American citizen

he would find himself barred out of the

Democratic party.

The Sentinel, commenting on the Maine

election, says: "About the only comforting

thing in it to a Democrat is that it does

not show any drift of importance toward

Republicanism, though it does show a great

capacity for staying at home among Dem-

ocrats." As long as the net result is the

greatest Republican victory ever achieved

in the State Republicans need not care

whether it was due to Republican strength

or Democratic weakness. Democrats who

do not vote are on the high road to be-

coming good citizens.

Democratic papers are doing the best

they can to explain away the Maine elec-

tion. They say it is no indication of a Re-

publican landslide in November, because,

by November, "the business improvement

certainty to follow the settlement of the

tariff issue" will be well under way and

the voters who meant to cast their ballots

against the Democracy for having caused

hard times will see their mistake. Assum-

ing that the tariff issue is settled, though

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Wilson say the

agitation has just begun, no sort of busi-

ness boom can re-establish confidence in

the Democratic party in eight weeks or eight

years. It has lost its grip.

There is discord among the colored Dem-

ocrats. Mr. H. C. C. Astwood, who was

nominated by President Cleveland as consul

to Calais and not confirmed by the Senate,

has written a letter declining to have any-

thing more to do with the negro Democratic

League. He says "The methods which are

being adopted by certain negro Democrats

and their bogus organizations are of such

a nature that no self-respecting negro can

afford to associate with or continue in

them." Mr. Astwood says it is problematical

whether he shall continue in the ranks of

the Democratic party, but if he does it

will not be as a member of the National

Democratic League. He will find it very

difficult to be a Democrat and a respectable

negro at the same time.

President Cleveland stands in the posi-

tion to-day of having compelled every man,

woman and child in the United States to

become a party to deliberate robbery. In his Catchings letter he said: "The trusts and combinations—the communism of self—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved should not be forgotten nor forgiven." Thanks to Mr. Cleveland himself "the communism of self," the Sugar Trust, is now in full operation in all parts of the country, and every purchaser of a pound of sugar is made to contribute to its success. Thus through Mr. Cleveland's action every inhabitant of the United States is not only robbed himself, but is forced to contribute to a scheme by which every other inhabitant is robbed.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS.

The result of the Maine election would be significant by itself, but in connection with others it is doubly so. If it were the only election that had occurred since the Democratic policy of war on American industries began it would be a clear indication of public sentiment, but, construed in the light of other elections, it has extraordinary significance. As an index of the political drift of the times it is important to keep this in mind.

Beginning with the election in this city last October, there has not been one that has not resulted disastrously for the Democratic party. Following close after our city election came local elections in New York and New Jersey, then State elections in Massachusetts, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio and South Dakota, all showing great Republican gains. Pennsylvania gave the largest Republican majority ever given, except that for Grant in 1872, and the Republican majority in Ohio was never exceeded but once. The spring local elections in this State showed large Republican gains. Rhode Island, in April, and Oregon, in June, told the same story as did special elections for Congressmen in Pennsylvania and New York. Vermont, which voted just before Maine, gave an overwhelming Republican majority, and now comes Maine with the largest Republican majority in the history of the State.

It is impossible to mistake the significance of this unbroken series of Republican victories and gains. They mean that the people are disgusted with the record which the Democratic party has made during the last two years, and that they will embrace the earliest opportunity to turn it out of power and intrust the administration of the government to a party which they know by experience can administer it successfully.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

The name is one that has filled the trumpet of fame and sounded along the corridors of time as continuously during the last two or three centuries as any that men know. At first blush the case of William Shakespeare might be supposed to be the one in which he appeared as a defendant before a local magistrate on a charge of poisoning, or to refer to the controversy concerning the alleged Baconian cipher which maintains that Shakespeare's plays were written by a judge and not by a playwright. But neither of them is the case of William Shakespeare referred to.

On the 11th of July, 1893, Lieutenant Burrows, of Michigan, now Congressman Burrows, in the discharge of his duties as an officer in the Union army, came upon a Union soldier lying on the field at Jackson, Miss. The man was wounded in seven places and had both legs broken. He seemed to be dying. Lieutenant Burrows stopped to speak to him, and found it was Sergeant William Shakespeare, of a Michigan regiment. He gave the Lieutenant a message for his mother, and the latter left him, as he supposed, in a dying condition. Instead of dying, however, the man outlived his wounds, became a general, and in due time was placed by a grateful government on his pension list. In 1890, twenty-five years after the close of the war, his pension was increased to \$72 a month. That does not seem too much for a man who had received seven wounds and two broken legs in the service of his country. But the Democratic postmaster at Ionia, Mich., thought it too much, and in his excessive zeal to serve an administration hostile to pensioners he informed the Pension Office at Washington that, in his opinion, the case of Gen. William Shakespeare should be investigated with a view to reducing his rating. The Commissioner thanked the postmaster for his information, and as soon as he could dispose of other cases took up that of General Shakespeare. The office is now engaged in investigating the case, with a probability that the pension will be reduced. When Mr. Burrows, formerly lieutenant and now Congressman, was told by General Shakespeare that he had been ordered by the pension authorities at Washington to undergo a physical examination with a view of reducing his pension, the Congressman exclaimed, "What! You, whose grave we dug; you who were among the bravest in the army and whom I found dying in the field; you here like a criminal in the witness box being questioned about your wounds? It is an outrage." The case of William Shakespeare is only one out of many. It illustrates the kind of treatment and reform that this administration is practicing.

NOT WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE.

Newspapers published at the national capital are usually conducted on the theory that they can afford to have no party affiliations. Their political opinions are apt to be of a colorless sort, but with a perceptible bias in the direction of the administration in power—this leaning being offset at suitable intervals by mild and innocuous criticisms of the said administration and an "independent" attitude thereby secured. The Journal has no complaint to make of this policy; the publishers, having made a study of the field, probably know what is best suited to its peculiar needs, and have endeavored to meet the requirements. It has been a matter of some regret, however, that the Washington Post, which expresses itself with so much vigor and ability on social and nonpartisan topics, does not define its views on party questions with equal force and clearness. By doing so it would perhaps not change a vote or influence legislation, since its readers are largely composed of men whose

NOT WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE.

opinions are fixed or who have no vote, but its expressions would have the merit of grace and originality, and would be an interesting addition to political literature. But it has seen fit to maintain the customary noncommittal position, and has given a mild support to the Cleveland administration, with an occasional gentle dissent from its course, to prove its own freedom from party prejudice. Recently there has seemed to be an undercurrent that indicated a degree of effort in holding to the editorial dead level on public questions, but not until now has restraint been thrown off and the nonpartisan rule disregarded. At last the Post strikes out, and with vigor, as was to be expected. The Maine election was the exciting cause. Speaking of the overwhelming Republican triumph in that State, it says:

"As we see the matter, no other consummation was possible. The Democratic party has done nothing to commend itself to the voters of the country. It has succeeded in convincing us that it inclines to foolish and vicious legislation, and it has frightened conservative citizens in all quarters. We cannot imagine any serious and responsible and useful voter in the very near future endorsing the avowed purpose of the Democratic leaders—Mr. Wilson, for instance—and to their discredit and repudiation. What Maine did yesterday we expect the other States in the North, East and West, at least, to do when their opportunity presents itself. We expect, in a word, that the whole country will rise up against the foolish, mischievous and untoward policy which the cuckoos, the mugwumps and the demagogues have indicated. The country is always intelligent and patriotic, and it can be relied upon, we think, to accept the Republican party as the safest, wisest and most wholesome custodian of the national welfare under the circumstances that now prevail in the Democracy."

Coming from an avowed Republican paper, such utterances would not be remarkable; from an independent paper, with administration proclivities, and whose owner and publisher is a Democrat, it is significant. The Post sees the writing on the wall, and realizes that the day of the Democracy is over, and that to adhere to it is to follow a sinking ship.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, who made a number of speeches in Maine during the recent campaign, says that, no matter what Democrats outside of Maine may say, those within the State know they were defeated on the tariff issue. "They knew from the beginning," he says, "that they were doomed and they did not dare to say anything. They made very few speeches. In their private utterances their chief topic was denunciation of the administration and of the Senate. They had less to say against the Republican party than they had against the Senate and the President. Cleveland was everywhere bitterly denounced by them." It is pretty hard lines when even Democrats get to thinking Mr. Cleveland worse than his party.

The trees of Indianapolis have, for some reason, suffered little from the caterpillar pest this year, and have never been so overrun by them as are the trees in many Eastern cities. Still, the nuisance is one likely to be very troublesome at any season, and the experience of Rochester, N. Y., may be worth remembering, since the problem of preserving city shade trees from their many enemies is increasingly difficult. The trees of Rochester were badly infested by worms, and the Genesee Valley Forestry Association interested itself in the matter to the extent of offering a bounty to school children for cocoons. There is nothing the average boy likes at any time better than climbing a tree, and when a prize hangs at the end of a limb the joy is heightened. As a consequence, practically the entire crop of cocoons was harvested last year, the enormous number of \$500,000 being turned over to the association, which disbursed \$600 in prizes. This year the Rochester trees have been in full foliage and free from caterpillars. The investment was a good one, and might be made by city authorities when needed as well as by a private organization.

Twice a day, beginning with last Monday's matinee, a variety comedian at the Empire has been telling a little joke about his fruit farm. When asked what he does with the fruit produced thereon he replies that "We eat what we can, and what we can't we can." Wednesday the esteemed News reported the conversation as occurring on a north-bound car. So to speak, Retribution gets his work in, thus to speak. The variety folks have been stealing from the papers for years, and it is a matter for gratulation to know that the journalistic worm has turned at last, and has begun robbing the robbers. Any other paper than a fearlessly independent one would have been glad to echo the News, and the News isn't built that way. It swipes the defenseless variety man's jokes right from under his artificial nose, as it were.

Peru, Ind., seems to have developed something entirely new in the way of county fairs. A display of wares in street booths has many advantages over the same collection in a distant and not easily accessible fair ground. The live stock display may be less attractive in street-corner tents, but the whole must be a picturesque exhibition and one likely to be initiated. The plan was probably suggested in this section of the State, this forenoon, in foreign villages, and in part by the celebrated Midway at the Chicago exposition. It adds variety to the pleasures of the country people, at all events, and for this reason, if for no other, is to be approved.

Philadelphia business men have begun a crusade against the three days of grace now allowed for the payment of certain commercial obligations. It is a relic of barbarism and of the days when postal communication was slow and uncertain and telegraphic communication unknown. It is useless, and to abolish it would simplify business transactions and establish a uniformity which does not now exist. Since California and several other States, including New York, have enacted laws doing away with the usage.

Judging by indications there is no eager and tempestuous desire on the part of the South to have the exact price for the purchase of the property east of the High School can be obtained.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Consolation.

When man has grown too old to love, He has this consolation sweet: He gets a most amazing knack Of learning how to drink and eat.

Very Slight Disgrace.

"See here," said the lawyer, "Isn't it a fact that you were once sentenced to a term in jail for stealing hogs?" "I guess it is," suitably assented the witness, "but, by gee, I broke out the same night I was put in."

Selish.

"But look here, my friend, you know as well as I do that both of our parties are in the hands of the grasping of the top of money. Why don't you come out and join the Populist party?" "I guess you are right about old Monopoly and all that, but a man has got to look

after his own interests first. I'm a barber by trade."

Hidden Motives.

"Just think! That Miss Parrotte, who went from here as a missionary, you know, has married one of those horrid South Sea Islanders."

"Yes, I heard about it. I don't know whether her motive was one of revenge or sentiment. The fellow she married ate the man she was engaged to."

A Very Good Bill.

(Although not altogether what we could wish, it is, in the main, a very good bill. It has some faults, we must confess. It will fill the country with distress; it will close the shop and stop the mill. But, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will give our richest markets over to goods that come from a foreign shore; it will kill our trade with Cuba; still, Excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will slaughter all the farmer's sheep; it will make his wheat and barley cheap; it will work the cattle business ill; But, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will take the laborer's hard-earned home; it will give the tramp excuse to roam; And the jail and poorhouse it will fill; But, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will help the greedy Sugar Trust, And the Whisky Ring will grow robust; It will let Carnegies work their will; But, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will lend the import trade new zest, While it bids home factories take a rest; In short, it is all that's bad; but still, Excepting that, it's a very good bill.

—Nemo.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

There seems to be a big chestnut crop in Maine—New York World.

The Maine Democracy appears to have lost its centerboard—Toledo Blade.

An irresistible tidal wave is sweeping every Northern State—Philadelphia Press.

Vermont and Maine have joined hands. "Comrades, comrades."—Philadelphia North American.

New England has set the pace. Let the whole country keep it up—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

When it comes to furnishing a political corpse for exhibition purposes, the Maine Democrats have no peers—Washington Post.

The Democrats don't like the news from Maine, and they will like the news from the country in November still less—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

Maine sometimes has surprised people in its elections, but no one looked for anything but a sweeping Republican victory under a party which repudiated the alleged high rates of the McKinley "robber tariff," and he called upon Mr. MacVeagh to explain why the duties upon articles in the McKinley law. He would be anxious to discover why these duties had been levied by a party which repudiated the alleged high rates of the McKinley "robber tariff," and he called upon Mr. MacVeagh to explain why the duties upon articles in the McKinley law.

Toward the close of his address Mr. Cullum said: "Fellow-citizens, the word or two now in regard to the financial condition of the country in 1892, when the capital invested in manufactures in the United States was \$1,000,000,000. The wages earned by employees in manufacturing in 1892 were \$1,221,719, and nearly all of it belonged to the artisans, mechanics and other laboring men of the country."

"At the close of President Harrison's administration the interest-bearing debt of the National Government was \$1,000,000,000. It had been reduced under the Republican policy from something over \$2,500,000,000 in 1865 to \$1,000,000,000 in 1892. In 1893 with a Democratic Congress to support him, and on July 1, 1894, the public debt had increased to \$1,000,000,00